

MAN

Totchy and wayward was thy infancy;
Thy school-days frightful, desolate, wild and furious;
Thy prime of manhood daring, bold and venturesome. *Shak.*
By fraud or force the futor train destroy,
And starting into manhood, scorn the boy. *Pope's Odyssey.*
4. Courage; bravery; resolution; fortitude.
Nothing so hard but his valour overcame; which he so
guided with virtue, that although no man was spoken of but
he for manhood, he was called the courteous Amphialus.

MANIAC. } *adj.* [maniacus, Lat.] Raging with madness;
MANIACAL. } mad to rage.
Epilepsies and maniacal lunacies usually conform to the age
of the moon. *Grew's Cosmol. b. iii.*

MANIFEST. *adj.* [manifestus, Latin.]
1. Plain; open; not concealed; not doubtful; apparent.
They all concur as principles, they all have their forcible
operations therein, although not all in like apparent and ma-
nifest manner. *Hooker, b. i.*
That which may be known of God is manifest in them;
for God hath shewed it unto them. *Rem. i. 19.*
He was fore-ordained before the foundation of the world,
but was manifest in these last times for you. *1 Pet. i. 20.*
He full

Resplendent all his father manifest
Express'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
Thus manifest to fight the God appear'd. *Dryden's Æn.*
I saw, I saw him manifest in view,
His voice, his figure, and his gesture knew. *Dryden.*

2. Detected, with off.
Calisto there stood manifest of shame,
And turn'd a bear, the northern star became. *Dryden.*
MANIFEST. *n. f.* [manifestus, Fr. manifeste, Italian.] Declara-
tion; publick protestation.

You authentick witnesses I bring,
Of this my manifest: that never more
This hand shall combat on the crooked shore. *Dryden.*
To MANIFEST. *v. a.* [manifestus, Fr. manifeste, Lat.] To
make appear; to make publick; to shew plainly; to discover.
Thy life did manifest, thou lov'dst me not;
And thou wilt have me die assured of it. *Shakespeare.*

He that loveth me I will love him, and manifest myself to him.
He was pleas'd himself to assume, and manifest his will in,
our flesh, and so not only as God from heaven, but God vi-
sible on earth, to preach reformation among us. *Hammond.*
This perverse commotion
Must manifest thee worst of all to be his

Of all things. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*
Were he not by law withstood. *Dryden's Juv.*
He'd manifest his own inhuman blood.
It may be part of our employment in eternity, to conten-
plate the works of God, and give him the glory of his wil-
dom manifest in the creation. *Roy on Creation.*

MANIFESTATION. *n. f.* [manifestus, Fr. from manifest.]
Discovery; publication; clear evidence.
Though there be a kind of natural right in the noble, wife
and virtuous, to govern them which are of servile disposition;
nevertheless, for manifestation of this their right, the assent of
them who are to be governed seemeth necessary. *Hooker.*

As the nature of God is excellent, so likewise it is to know
him in those glorious manifestations of himself in the works
of creation and providence. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
The secret manner in which acts of mercy ought to be
performed, requires this publick manifestation of them at the
great day. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

MANIFESTIBLE. *adj.* [properly manifestable.] Easy to be made
evident.
This is manifestible in long and thin plates of steel per-
forated in the middle, and equilibrated. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

MANIFESTLY. *adv.* [from manifest.] Clearly; evidently;
plainly.
We see manifestly, that sounds are carried with wind. *Bar.*
Sects, in a state, seem to be tolerated because they are
already spread, while they do not manifestly endanger the con-
stitution. *Swift.*

MANIFESTNESS. *n. f.* [from manifest.] Perspicuity; clear evi-
dence.
MANIFESTO. *n. f.* [Italian.] Publick protestation; decla-
ration.

It was propos'd to draw up a manifesto, setting forth the
grounds and motives of our taking arms. *Addison.*
MANIFOLD. *adj.* [many and fold.] Of different kinds; many
in number; multiplied; complicated.

When his eyes did her behold,
Her heart did seem to melt in pleasures manifold. *Po. Qu.*
Terror of the torments manifold.
In which the damned souls he did behold. *Spenser.*

That the king
Have any way your good defects forgot,
Which he confesseth to be manifold,
He bids you name your griefs. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

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If any man of quality will maintain upon Edward earl of
Gloster, that he is a manifold traitor, let him appear. *Shak.*
They receive manifold more in this present time, and in the
world to come life everlasting. *Luke xviii. 30.*
To represent to the life the manifold use of friendship, see
how many things a man cannot do himself. *Bacon's Essays.*

Incur'd, what could they less? the penalty;
And manifold in sin desert'd to fall. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
My scope in this experiment is manifold. *Boyle on Colours.*
We are not got further than the borders of the mineral
kingdom; so very ample is it, so various and manifold its
productions. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

MANIFOLDED. *adj.* [many and fold.] Having many complica-
tions or doubles.
His puissant arms about his noble breast,
And manifold shield, he bound about his wrist. *Po. Qu.*

MANIFOLDLY. *adv.* [from manifold.] In a manifold manner.
They were manifoldly acknowledged the favours of that
country. *Sidney, b. ii.*
MANGLIONS. *n. f.* [in gunnery.] Two handles on the back
of a piece of ordnance, cast after the German form. *Bailey.*

MANIKIN. *n. f.* [manikin, Dutch.] A little man.
This is a dear manikin to you, Sir Toby.
—I have been dear to him, lad, some two thousand strong.
Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

MANIPLE. *n. f.* [manipulus, Latin.]
1. A handful.
2. A small band of soldiers.
MANIPULAR. *adj.* [from manipulus, Lat.] Relating to a ma-
niple.

MANIKILLER. *n. f.* [man and killer.] Murderer.
To kill mankillers man has lawful power.
But not th' extended licence to devour. *Dryden's Fables.*
MANIKIND. *n. f.* [man and kind.]

1. The race or species of human beings.
Plato witnesseth, that soon after mankind began to increase,
they built many cities. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
All mankind alike require their grace.
All born to want; a miserable race. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Resembling man not woman in form or nature.
A mankind witch! hence with her, out o' door!
A most intelligency bawd! *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*
MANLIKE. *adj.* [man and like.] Having the completion of
man.

Such a right manlike man, as nature often erring, yet
shews she would fain make. *Sidney, b. ii.*
MANLESS. *adj.* [man and less.] Without men; not manned.
Sir Walter Raleigh was wont to say, the Spaniards were
suddenly driven away with quibs; for it was no more but a
fratagem of fire-boats manless, and sent upon the armada at
Calais by the faves of the wind in the night, that put them
in such terror, as they cut their cables. *Bacon.*

MANLINESS. *n. f.* [from manly.] Dignity; bravery; stout-
ness.
Young master, willing to shew himself a man, lets him-
self loose to all irregularities; and thus courts credit and
manliness in the casting off the modesty he has till then been
kept in. *Locke.*

MANLY. *adj.* [from man.] Manlike; becoming a man; firm;
brave; stout; undaunted; undismayed.
As did Æneas old Anchises bear,
So I bear thee upon my manly shoulders. *Shakespeare.*

Let's briefly put on manly readiness,
And meet i' th' hall together. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
I'll speak between the change of man and boy
With a reed voice; and turn two mincing steps
Into a manly stride. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.*

Serene and manly, harden'd to sustain.
The load of life, and exercis'd in pain. *Dryden's Juv.*
See great Marcellus! how inur'd in toils,
He moves with manly grace. *Dryden's Æn.*
MANLY. *adv.* [from man.] With courage like a man.

MANNA. *n. f.*
Manna is properly a gum, and is honey-like juice con-
creted into a solid form, seldom so dry but it adheres more or
less to the fingers in handling; its colour is whitish, yel-
lowish, or brownish, and it has in taste the sweetness of su-
gar, and with it a sharpness that renders it very agreeable:
it is the product of two different trees, but which are of the
same genus, being both varieties of the ash: when the heats
of summer are free from rain, the leaves, the trunks, and
branches of both these trees, exude a white honey juice,
which concretes into what we call manna, forming itself as
it runs, and according to its different quantity, into small
roundish drops, or long flakes: what flows out of the leaves
of these trees is all natural, but the Italians procure a forced
kind by wounding the trunks and branches: the finest manna
of all is that which oozes naturally out of the leaves in Au-
gust, after the season of collecting the common manna is
over: the French have another sort of manna, produced from
the

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the larch tree, of a very different genus of the ash, and the
very tree which produces oil of turpentine; this is called
Biancon manna, from the country where it is produced: our
black thorn, or floc tree, sometimes yield a true manna from
the ribs of the leaves in Autumn; but it is in a very small
quantity: there is another sort called the manna Persia, pro-
duced from a small prickly shrub about four or five feet high,
growing in Egypt, Armenia, Georgia, and Persia. The
Hebrews, who had been acquainted with the last mentioned
sort of manna, when they found a miraculous food in the de-
sert resembling it, did not scruple to call it manna: this was
a conjecture the more natural to them, as they saw plainly
that this descended from the heavens in form of a dew, and
received opinion at that time was, that the Oriental manna
was formed in the same manner; that it was a dew from the
clouds concreted on the plants, none supposing, in those
early times, that it was the natural juice of the shrub upon
which it was found: it is however evident, that this was not
of the nature of manna, because it melted away as the sun
grew hot, whereas manna hardens in that heat. It is but
late that the world were convinced of the mistake of manna
being an aerial produce, by an experiment being made by
covering a tree with sheets in the manna season, and the find-
ing as much manna on it afterwards as on those which were
open to the air and dew. Manna is celebrated, both by the
ancients and moderns, as a gentle and mild cathartic.

It would be well inquired, whether manna doth fall but
upon certain herbs, or leaves only. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
The manna in heaven will suit every man's palate. *Locke.*
MANNER. *n. f.* [manieres, French.]

1. Form; method.
In my divine Emilia make me blest.
Find thou the manner, and the means prepare,
Possession, more than conquest, is my care. *Dryden.*

2. Custom; habit; fashion.
As the manner of some is. *New Testament.*
3. Certain degree.
It is in a manner done already;
For many carriages he hath dispatch'd
To the sea-side. *Shakespeare, King John.*

The bread is in a manner common. *1 Sam. xxi. 5.*
If the envy be general in a manner upon all the ministers
of an estate, it is truly upon the state itself. *Bacon's Essays.*
This universe we have possess'd, and rul'd
In a manner at our will, th' affairs of earth. *Paradise Reg.*
Antony Augustinus does in a manner confess the charge.
Baker's Reflections on Learning.

4. Sort; kind.
All manner of men assembled here in arms against God's
peace and the king's: we charge you to repair to your dwell-
ing-places. *Shakespeare Henry VI. p. i.*
A love that makes breath poor, and speech unable,
Beyond all manner of love much I love you. *Shakespeare.*
What manner of men were they whom ye flew? *Judges.*
The city may flourish in trade, and all manner of outward
advantages. *Atterbury.*

5. Mien; cast of the look.
Air and manner are often more expressive than words. *Clarissa.*
Some men have a native dignity in their manner, which
will procure them more regard by a look, than others can
obtain by the most imperious commands. *Clarissa.*

Peculiar way.
If I melt into melancholy while I write, I shall be taken
in the manner; and I sit by one too tender to these impres-
sions. *Dante's Letters.*
It can hardly be imagined how great a difference was in
the humour, disposition, and manner, of the army under Es-
sex, and the other under Waller. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Some few touches of your lordship, which I have endea-
voured to express after your manners, have made whole poems
of mine to pass with approbation. *Dryden's Juv.*
As man is known by his company, so a man's company
may be known by his manner of expressing himself. *Swift.*

7. Way; sort.
The temptations of prosperity insinuate themselves after a
gentle, but very powerful, manner. *Atterbury.*
8. Character of the mind.
His princes are as much distinguished by their manners as
by their dominions; and even those among them, whose
characters seem wholly made up of courage, differ from one
another as to the particular kinds. *Addison.*

9. Manners in the plural. General way of life; morals; ha-
bits.
The kinds of music have most operation upon manners:
as, to make them warlike; to make them soft and effemi-
nate. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 114.*
Every fool carries more or less in his face the signature of
his manners, though more legible in some than others.
L'Estrange's Fables.

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We bring our manners to the blest abodes;
And think what pleases us must please the gods. *Dryden.*
10. [In the plural.] Ceremonious behaviour; studied civi-
lity.

The time will not allow the compliment,
Which very manners urge. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
These bloody accidents must excuse my manners,
That so neglected you. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Our griefs and not our manners reason now. *Shakespeare.*

Ungracious wretch,
Fit for the mountains and the barbarous caves;
Where manners ne'er were preach'd. *Shakespeare.*
Dear Kate, you and I cannot be confined within the weak
list of a country's fashion: we are the makers of manners,
Kate. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Good manners bound her to invite.
The stranger dame to be her guest that night. *Dryden.*
None but the careless and the confident would rush rudely
into the presence of a great man: and shall we, in our ap-
plications to the great God; take that to be religion, which
the common reason of mankind will not allow to be man-
ners? *South's Sermons.*

Your passion bends
Its force against your nearest friends;
Which manners, decency, and pride,
Have taught you from the world to hide. *Swift.*

MANNERLINESS. *n. f.* [from mannerly.] Civility; ceremonious
complaisance.
Others out of mannerliness and respect to God, though
they deny this universal soul of the universe, yet have devised
several systems of the universe. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
MANNERLY. *adj.* [from manner.] Civil; ceremonious; com-
plaisant.

Tut, tut; here is a mannerly forbearance. *Shakespeare.*
Let me have
What thou think'st meet, and is most mannerly. *Shakespeare.*
Fools make a mock at sin, affront the God whom we
serve, and vilify religion; not to oppose them, by whatever
mannerly names we may palliate the offence, is not modesty
but cowardice, and a traitorous desertion of our allegiance
to Christ. *Rogers's Sermons.*

MANNERLY. *adv.* Civilly; without rudeness.
When we've sup'd,
We'll mannerly demand thee of thy story. *Shakespeare.*
MANIKIN. *n. f.* [man and klein, German.] A little man; a
dwarf.

MANNISH. *adj.* [from man.] Having the appearance of a
man; bold; masculine; impudent.
Nature had proportioned her without any fault, yet alto-
gether seem'd not to make up that harmony that Cupid de-
lights in; the reason whereof might seem a mannish counte-
nance, which overthrew that lovely sweetness, the noblest
power of womankind, far fitter to prevail by parity than by
battle. *Sidney.*

A woman, impudent and mannish grown,
Is not more loath'd than an effeminate man. *Shakespeare.*
When mannish Mevia, that two-handed whore,
Aftride on horsecback hunts the Tuscan boar. *Dryden.*

MANOR. *n. f.* [manoir, old French; manerium, low Latin;
manor, Armorick.]
Manor signifies, in common law, a rule or government
which a man hath over such as hold land within his fee. Touch-
ing the original of these manors, it seems, that, in the begin-
ning, there was a certain compass or circuit of ground grant-
ed by the king to some men of worth, for him and his heirs
to dwell upon, and to exercise some jurisdiction, more or
less, within that compass, as he thought good to grant; per-
forming him such services, and paying such yearly rent for
the same, as he by his grant required: and that afterward
this great man parcelled his land to other meaner men, in-
joining them again such services and rents as he thought
good; and by that means, as he became tenant to the king,
so the inferiors became tenants to him: but those great men,
or their posterity, have alienated these manors, and lands so
given them by their princes, and many for capital offences
have forfeited them to the king; and thereby they still re-
main in the crown, or are bestowed again upon others. But
whosoever possesses these manors, the liberty belonging to
them is real and predial, and therefore remains, though the
owners be changed. In these days, a manor rather signifies
the jurisdiction and royalty incorporeal, than the land or site:
for a man may have a manor in gross, as the law terms it;
that is, the right and interest of a court-baron, with the per-
quisites thereto belonging. *Cotwell.*

My parks, my walks, my manors that I had
Ev'n now forsake me; and of all my lands
Is nothing left me. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
Kinmen of mine,
By this so sick'n'd their estates, that never
They shall abound as formerly. *O many*